PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE TONIGHT

Few of the Throng of Callers Were Successful.

DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS

The cabinet meeting at the executive mansion today was the shortest under the new administration. It lasted less than an hour, that time being consumed in the discussion of unimportant matters. The President submitted several appointments he was about to send to the Senate.

A request was received from G. A. R. employes at Buffalo for an additional week of holiday during the G. A. R. encampment there in August. The request was referred to Attorney General McKenna for an opinion as to whether the extra holiday may be allowed under the law.

President McKinley will leave this evenresident McKiniey will leave this even-ing at 7:10 o'clock for Canton, to be away antil next Tuesday. Besides the President, the party will be composed of Mrs. Mc-Kiniey and maid, Mrs. Saxton, Miss Mabel McKiniey and Judge and Mrs. Day. Sec-retary Porter will not go with the party, but leaves tonight for a fishing expedibut leaves tonight for a fishing expedi-tion in the Virginia mountains. He will step at Nimrod Hall, some distance from Hot Springs. At Pittsburg tomorrow morning a committee from Steubenville, Ohio, will meet the President and invite him to attend the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of Jefferson county. The celebration is to be held the full

Senator Aldrica of Rhode Island, after a long absence from the White House, had a talk with the President this afternoon. Senator Elkins and Representative Dorr of West Virginia spoke to the President about some consulships for their state. Few Callers Ran the Gauntlet.

There were plenty of callers for a cabinet day, but, outside of a few senators and representatives, none of them ran the gauntlet. Senator Hanna and Gen. Grosvenor had an extended talk with the President, going into a number of subjects. The Ohio situation is said to be interesting the President. Naturally it is full of interest to Serator Hanna. The President, it is said, would like to see some enthusiasm among the Ohio republicans. Gen. Gros-venor believes the House will put the tariff bill through in short order when it gets pessession of the document.

Senator Platt Gets What He Wants Senator Platt of New York this morning asked the President to give a consulate to young James of New York. The young man is a son of Mrs. James, who is a daughter of Gen. Worth. The request is

Senator Platt also spoke to the President about the judgeship of the eastern district of New York, a vacancy having been created by the death of the presiding judge. Senator Platt wanted H. W. Tenny given the judgeship, and this was done today. Mr. Tenny was also indorsed by Gen. Tracy. The opposition candidate was ex-Tracy. The opposition candidate was ex-Corporation Counsel McDonald. It is alleged that T. H. Burnett will be appointed district attorney for the southern district of New York. He and ex-Representative loby S. Wice were the ball of the southern district of New York. John S. Wise were the leading candidates, and some time ago Mr. Wise's friends thought he had the place landed.

Gov. Smith Received.

Senator Carter introduced Gov. Robert P. Smith of Montana. The visit was social. Governor Smith is a silver man and doesn't want office. He is here to see Secretary Bliss about some lands in Montana, in which the state is interested.

E. R. Gunby, H. S. Chubb, E. P. Axtell, J. Holland, John T. Horr and Walter J. J. Holland, John T. Horr and Walter Holland, Florida politicians, were at the White House to discuss Florida matters with the President, Mr. Horr is a candidate for the Key West collectorship. Mr. Gunby is a candidate for collector at Tam-

Representative Evans of Kentucky ac companied J. A. Armstrong to say a good word for the latter for a consulate in Swit-

The President and members of the cabinet have received invitations to attend the Maryland state agricultural fair to be held at Frederick, Md., in October. Several members of the cabinet have expressed an Intention to accept the invitation, and the President may attend if his duties do not

District Appointments.

The President today appointed Rev. Dr Byron Sunderland, ex-Surgeon General Francis M. Gunnell of the navy and Surgeon General John Moore of the army as visitors to the Government Hospital for

The President also signed the commission of Charles H. Heyl to be adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant col-onel, of the District militia. Ross Guffin of Missouri has been appoint ed special agent to make allotments of lands to Indians under act of February S.

William Ryan and Thomas A. Davis of Idaho and George A. Beck of Washington were today appointed to be members of the commission to examine and classify lands within the land grant and indemnity land grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Cour d'Alene land district of Idaho.

CHARGE DISMISSED.

Warden Leonard Exonerated by the

Justice Hagner, in the absence of Chief Justice Eingham, called a meeting of the members of the District Supreme Court today to consider the charges preferred Wednesday by Kate Vandevere, F. Edward Mitchell and Chas. M. Emmons against Warden John R. Leonard of the District.

The woman, declared insane by a Criminal Court jury several days ago, accused the warden and his officers with cruel treatment, her attorney, Mitchell, and Em mons, a young physician, who testified as to her mental incapacity, charging the warden with treating them in an insulting

and disrespectful manner.

The members of the court heard Warden Leonard's answer, and then unanimously decided, it is stated, that the charges had decided, it is stated, that the charges had not been sustained. Judge Hagner was authorized to voice the action of the court, and he will prepare the necessary order. It is understood that the court fully exonerated Warden Leonard and the other

PUT OFF TO NEXT WEEK.

Republicans Do Not Look for a Vote on the Tariff This Week. Managers of the tariff bill in the Senate

have no hope of getting the bill through the Senate this week, and now look for a final vote next Tuesday or Wednesday. The Senate will be in session Monday.

Engraver Wassenbach Transferred. Mr. Theodore Wassenbach, an engraver at the bureau of engraving and printing, at

\$1,500 per annum, has been transferred to the coast and geodetic survey as an engraver, at \$2,000 per annum. An Enlarged Brief.

The Commissioners today received from The North Capital and Eckington Citizens' Association an extensive brief on the question of the approval of the air motor by the Commissioners for traction purposes on the lines of the Eckington and Soldiers Home and Belt railway companies. The brief is merely an enlargement upon the objections which have alreadf been made by the association, and which have been printed in The Star

-whether a situation or a servant—a "want" ad. in The Star will reach the per-

Anti-Trust Measure Rejected by the Caucus Introduced.

Mr. Hanna Credited With the Defeat of the Amendments-Dissatisfied

Western Republicans.

There is considerable feeling among western senators on account of the action of the republican caucus last night with relation to the proposed anti-trust amend ment. As indicated in The Star yesterday the opposition to the anti-trust amendment was in control, and the caucus de elded not to offer the amendment. It is doubtful whether any amendment that could be adopted would be effective, but a number of republican senators feel that an anti-trust provision would protect the party against the charge of the opposition that the bill benefits trusts. It is said that Mr. Thurston, who was chairman of the judiciary subcommittee, designated to draw up an anti-trust amendment, is greatly dissatisfied with the action of the caucus, and today he introduced as an independent measure the anti-trust provision which the caucus rejected.

wision which the caucus rejected.

Mr. Hanna is credited with the defeat of the amendment. After Mr. Thurston's committee presented this proposition to the finance committee Mr. Hanna appeared the finance committee Mr. Hanna appeared and made an before the latter committee and made an earnest argument against any attempt at legislation with relation to the trusts be-ing inserted in the tariff bill. Mr. Thurs-ton contended against his arguments, in-sisting that something should be done to restrain trusts and combinations, but Mr. Hanna's contention that the tariff bill should not be loaded down prevailed with

the committee and in caucus.

Mr. Thurston then decided to introduce the proposition as an independent meas-

The measure is as follows: "That every person, firm, association or corporation who or which shall monopolize or engress, or attempt to monopolize or engress, or who or which shall combine or conspire with any other person, firm, as-sociation or corporation to monopolize or engross the trade or commerce in any commodity, product or menufacture of any kind, among the several states or with foreign nations, for the purpose of unduly enhancing, affecting or controlling the price of such commodity, product or manufacture to the consumers of this country shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be unifored to the consumers of the consumers of the country shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be unifored the conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 and by im-prisonment at hard labor not more than five years. Any person who shall aid, abet, assist, counsel or advise any corporation of which he is an officer, agent, stockholder or employe to violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction of said offense, shall be liable to the punishment afore-

Section 2. It shall be sufficient in the in-dictment to describe the offense in the language of this statute; and the fact that any such person, firm, association or corporation engaged in trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations in any commedity, product or manufacture, and so proceeded against, has either directly or through factors or agents, refused to sell any such commedity. either directly or through factors or agents, refused to sell any such commodity, product or manufacture to any person, firm, association, dealer or corporation at the same general price and upon the same general terms required from other purchasers under similar circumstances, or has refused to so sell otherwise than upon conditions limiting or restricting the disposition thereof by the purchaser, shall be deemed prima facie evidence of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize or of ening or attempting to monopolize, or of en-grossing or attempting to engross, the trade or commerce therein among the several states, or with foreign nations, as set forth and charged in any count of such

indictment.
Section 3. The several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain viola-tions of this law, and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States in their resepctive districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and preving that such ting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition, and before final decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises. bited. When the parties complained

in the premises.

Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any civil proceedings brought under the provisions hereof may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court the court may carry the court the court may be the court may be the court the court may be the court may be the court the court may be court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside within the dis-trict in which the court is held or not, and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district of territory or in the District of Columbia, by the marshal thereof.

CLAIM HE BROKE HIS PROMISE.

Cleveland Leather Dealers Are Sore on Senator Hanna.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.-Local leather dealers are sore on Senator Hanna for not arraying himself against the duty on hides after giving them assurances of assistance. Serator Hanna was absent when the vote was taken in the early part of April, the leather concerns of Cleveland sent personal letters to Senator Hanna asking him to look after their interests when the proposed duty should be brought

up for consideration.

up for consideration.

In addition to the letters, a petition was also sent, signed by the leather dealers throughout the state.

In reply Senator Hanna promised to bring the matter before the finance committee, which is considering the amendments, to be proposed to the tariff bill in the Senate. He also promised to use his influence on the side of the leather men.

Those interested in the hide business in Cleveland say that Senator Hanna has been guilty of great cowardice.

One of the oldest dealers in the city is Mr. Philip Gaensslen of Harrington & Gaensslen, on Water street. Mr. Gaensslen says that this duty will mean a great loss to his business throughout the country. Mr. Gaensslen says the purpose to put a duty

Geensslen says the purpose to put a duty on imported leather means absolutely noth-

SUFFERING THE PENALTY.

Republican Clerks Favored by Demo eratic Superiors Put Under the Ban. Republicans in government employ who enjoyed the friendship of the democratic officials under whom they worked during the last administration are in a number of cases being embarrassed now. In numerous instances republicans who can demonstrate that they have always been known as such, and voted the republican ticket, have been either removed or reduced since the 4th of March. When these gentlemen have appealed to the powers above them, asserted their republicanism, and insisted that the heads of republicans should not be laid low by the ax, they have been re-minded of certain evidences that they were favored, beyond what might be expected from having a high degree of efficiency, by the last administration. They have been told that the record shows that they had this or that very pleasant assignment to a special duty, or that they held confidential relations with democratic chieftains. Officials have been inclined to proceed on the assumption that men favored by democrats are of the democratic party. In this way it has been brought about that many republicans whose ability or general qualipublicans whose ability or general quali-ties secured them special favors in the last thes secured them special layors in the last administration are anxious to let bygones be bygones. Acting on this same principle, many men who were badly used during the last administration, in some cases because of their inefficiency or misconduct, are using that fact to secure favor now, claiming that the treatment accorded them was because of their intense republicanism.

Aged Lady Falls From a Car. Mrs. Kelly, aged sixty-eight, living at No. 715 East Capitol street, accidentally fell from a moving electric car at the cor ner of 9th and F streets northwest, about roon today and had her head slightly cut. She was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where she was attended by Dr. Bahr.

Senate Votes for Them Today by

MR. GRAY PROTESTS IN VAIN

Germany's Threatened Course of Commercial Warfare.

Senator Wellington (Md.) rose to a question of personal privilege soon after the opening of the Senate today, and in vehement voice referred to publications concerning a conflict said to have taken place vesterday before the committee on commerce in relation to the appointment of B. H. Warner, ir., as consul to Leipsic. (His remarks in full will be found in an-

ther column.) After the stir of this incident the tariff bill was taken up. Mr. White (Cal.), in behalf of the minority of the finance committee, asked Mr. Allison as to the program on tea, beer, the anti-trust amendment and other important questions.

Mr. Allison responded that an amendment relating to the increase of the revenue to be derived from the bill would be brought in later in the day. As to other questions a little more time was desired.

Mr. Teller (Col.) inquired what the committee or caucus communicated doing on the question of decreasing the tax on disthe question of decreasing the tax of dis-tilled spirits, in view of the letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Allison answered that the whole question of distilled spirits had been gone over. Personally, he believed a lower tax

would be productive of greater revenue, but he thought it urwise to go into the complex question in connection with this tariff bill.

Mr. Teller said the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury indicated a desire for leg islation on this subject. Then the senator added: "Before this bill is disposed of I added: "Before this bill is disposed of I will discuss what should be done in decreasing the tax on spirits. I will show that the committee is giving away \$2,000, 000 a month, to the detriment of consumers who bear the tax burdens, and to the detri-ment of honest dealers in distilled spirits." The consideration of the bill then pro-

The paragraph relating to nickel was changed, making the rates on nickel ore three cents per pound on the nickel contained therein; nickel matter, four cents per pound, nickel, nickel oxide, alloy, etc., night, capits per pound.

eight cents per pound. The Retaliatory Clause.

This brought the Senate to the "retaliatory clause," so called, providing that whenever any country pays a bounty on any article, then, upon the importation of that article into the United States, there shall be levied and paid, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

Mr. Gray (Del.) spoke against the amend-

Mr. Gray (Del.) spoke against the amendment, saying he regarded it as opening the way to a disregard of our treaty obligations with at least two Suropean countries—Germany and Austria-Hungary. He read the protest of Baron von Thielmann, the German ambassador, and Baron von Hengelmuller, the Austrian minister, against gelmulier, the Austrian minister, against the proposed discretionary duty. He argued against it not only as a breach of interhational relations with friendly powers, but also on the ground that a discriminatory duty was in the nature of a compentory duty was in the nature of a compentory duty was in the nature of a compentation. satory rate to the sugar manufacturers of this country for the cheap sugars coming from sugar-producing countries.

from sugar-producing countries.

Mr. Caffery (La.) differed with Mr. Gray, arguing that no breach of international obligations was involved, and that retails the country was in the nature of tion of this character was in the nature of self preservation, to which any country could resort when its industries were threatened by the payment of foreign expert house the self-payment. port bounties The senator then branched off to the

question whether the treasury figures on the refining of sugar came from the sugar senator declared that enormous

The senator declared that enormous frauds against the government had occurred in the payment of drawbacks by reason of false figures. He severely arraigned the augar trust, saying its lobbyists infested the corridors of Congress and the people were its slaves.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama, Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire and Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky participated in the debate.

Mr. Caffery defended his position as con-

Mr. Caffery defended his position as consistent with democracy.

The vote was then taken, and the retallatory clause was agreed to, 33-19.

IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Recent Promotions and Reinstatements of Employes.

The following changes have been made in the Department of Agriculture: Dr. W. B. Bigelow, promoted to be second assistant chemist; W. H. Krug, promoted from \$1,400 to \$1,600; E. G. Runyan, from \$1,400 to \$1,600; G. E. Patrick, \$1,200 to \$1,400.

The following ex-Union soldiers have been reinstated to take effect July 1: Charles A. Leith of Wisconsin, clerk at \$1,600 per annum; A. J. Hodges of Michigan, watchman, \$720 per annum; Nathaniel Shatsweil of Massachusetts, care taker of the museum, \$1,000 per annum; George L. Whitmore of Maine, chief folder, at \$1,000 per annum.
C. A. Conrad of Kentucky, stenographer to the fourth assistant postmaster general, to the fourth assistant postmaster general, has been promoted from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per

AN UNFAILING INDICATION.

Railway Disasters Followed by Patents for Safety Appliances.

If all records of railroad accidents could he blotted out there would still be a way in which to tell at what time the great disasters on these highways of commerce take place. Every great railroad accident starts the inventive genius of hundreds of men and floods the patent office with applications for patents on devices supposed to prevent disasters of a similar kind in the future. Up to the present time 9,378 patents relating to railways have been is Whenever there is an accident her-throughout the country inventors seek to discover the cause for the disaster If it is learned that the switch did not work the patent office is soon flooded with applications for improved switches that are guaranteed never to fail at a critical moment. Whatever the cause of the acci-dent is shown to be numberless devices to meet the necessity of the case are forward-ed to Washington.

Built-Up Wood.

From the New York Sun. The system of woodworking known as the "built-up" method, and now coming more and more into vogue, is said to be employed advantageously in the manufacture of doors, the claim being that, by thus cementing together thin boards or veneers of different woods transversely with the grain, greater strength, flexibility and durequal-sized piece of any of the woods in-dividually. Doors made in this manner cannot twist or warp under any conditions, are much stronger than ordinary mortise and tenon or doweled doors made of one kind of wood, and a firm in Buffalo is now making successfully doors of built-up woods, leaving the frames hollow, which is a saving of material and produces a lighter and stronger door. In Canada built-up boards are employed for packing cases, trunks, etc., for which purpose the work-man cuts sheets of veneer from the log, which is made to rotate against a knife, which is made to rotate against a knire, and the veneers are then glued up with the grain crossed, the result being a strong board, of considerably greater strength than much thicker wood of any other kind.

Application for Georgetown Collectorship.

Among the list of applications filed at the Treasury Department today was that of W. L. Barrington of Georgetown, D. C., to be collector of customs at Georgetown D. C.

Changes Made in Force of District Engineer Department.

Continuation of the Engineer Com misssioner's Plan of Reorganisation_List Mf Those Affected.

A number of important changes were made this afternoon in the engineer de partment of the District government, being a continuation of Engineer Commis siener Black's plan to reorganize that de-DEMOCRATS DISAGREE partment. The following are the changes: H. D. Yates, now rodman in the sewer department at \$780 a year, appointed draughtsman in the surface department, at \$3.50 per day, to fill an original vacancy. E. Y. Beggs, now assistant inspector of streets, is appointed inspector in the surface department, at \$4 per day, and assigned to duty at the cement house of the

contractors for street paving.

L. P. Bradshaw, now inspector of streets at \$1,260 per year, is reduced to assistant inspector of streets.

James Watson, assistant engineer in the

surface department, is reduced to inspector E. G. Emack, inspector of sewers at \$1,200 per year, is made assistant engineer in the surface department, at \$1,500 per

A. G. Dunn, now inspector in the sewe department, is made inspector of sewers.

A. D. Black, rodman in the sewer depart ment, on the temporary roll, is promoted to rodman on the permanent roll.

W. D. Fairchild, now chainman in the sewer department, is promoted to rodman in the sewer department.

L. B. Williams, now chairman in the sewer department, upon the temporary roll, is put upon the permanent roll in the same position.

W. H. Davis has been appointed chain-

man in the sewer department upon the temporary roll A. L. Thomas, now chainman in the sur-face department on the temporary roll, pro-moted to rodman in the surface depart-E. R. Greer, appointed chainman in the

surface department.

O. B. Magruder appointed rodman in the surface department, to fill an original vacancy. G. H. Horne appointed chainman in the

surface department.

J. F. Peerce, inspector in the sewer department, has been promoted from a salary of \$3.50 per day to \$4 per day. COPYING IS LIMITED.

A Novel Rule in the Patent Office Library.

A queer rule is in force in the library of the patent office. Visitors to that library will be informed, when seen producing paper and pencil to make notes from volumes they call for, that they are not allowed to copy over one-third of any book which they are allowed to consult. Any one who visits the library and sees the great volumes containing technical and scientific discussions would be rather amused at this rule, but it is said to be a fact that requently investigators consulting the lifrequently investigators consulting the library, and unableito get copies of standard works found, there, desire to secure a complete copy. They can do this, however large the volume may be, by filing a request with the commissioner of patents, who will order a copy and charge them a fixed price per folio. This rule was put in force by Commissioner Seymour, who thought that people who desired copies from the library might as well pay a little from the library might as well pay a little revenue to the government in securing them. But to the average visitor to the library the iron-olad rule that they shall copy no more than one-third of any volume paned them seems only a subject for

AGRICELTURAL BULLETINS.

Smalld Edition of Highly Scientifid Technical Publications.

Now and then reports are circulated that the Department of Agriculture is sending out bulletins of a highly scientific and technical character to the farmers whose lucation has been of a nature in no way fitting them to read such erudite literature. These reports are generally started when one of the technical publications of the department by accident is circulated where it was never intended to go. The department was never intended to go. The department issues a certain series of publications, the edition assually limited to about 1,500, almost wholly for the purpose of making a record of its scientific investigations. These papers are distributed to libraries and other depositories where such records are preserved. The department makes a special effort to send to agriculturalists only such bulletins as are couched in plain language, intelligible to any man who follows the to any man who follows the

plow, milks a herd or hoes a garden. OLD RECORDS UNDESTROYED.

A Heritage of the Wilson Administra-

The great accumulation of public records of a more or less worthless character in the Post Office Department has been commented on frequently during the past few months. The law makes provision for the destruction of useless public records in this department by the appointment of a committee of senators and representatives whose duty it is to determine what records shall be destroyed and what shall be preshall be destroyed and what shall be pre-served. It is said that the excessive ac-comulation of records of no value in the Post Office Department is largely due to the fact that Postmaster General Wilson, during the latter part of his alministra-tion, feared that if he should have a wholetion, feared that it he should have a whole-sale destruction of such documents, even though that destruction was sanctioned by a committee of Congress, there might be criticism by people, who would claim that this destruction of records was to hide de-ficiencies in his administration. For that reason he preferred leaving this great mass of documents to his successor, and did so.

United States Commissioners. The District Supreme Court today appointed the following as United States commissioners: Charles F. Scott, Albert Harper, Anson S. Taylor, John H. O'Donnell and Alexander T. Stewart.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, July 2.—Flour dult and lowest—western super, \$2.50a\$2.75; do. extra, \$3a\$3.75; do. family, \$3.90a\$4.80; winter wheat patents, \$4.50a \$4.65; spring do., \$4a\$4.30; spring wheat straights, \$3.50a\$4.7eccipts, 2.745 barrels; exports, 6.010 barrels; sales, 250 barrels. Wheat steady—spot, 70 bid; mouth, 69\$a69\$4; August and September, 683a 69—reccipts, 39.111 bushels; exports, none; stock, 249,941 bushels, sales, 32,000 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 55h72; do. on grade, 68\$4a71\$4. Corn firm—spot and mouth, 25\$a29; August, 294\$a 293; September, 294\$a29\$4; steamer mixed, 27a 274—reccipts, 113.072 bashels; exports, 64,285 bushels; stock, 1,018.747 bashels; exports, 64,285 bushels; stock, 1,018.747 bashels; sales, 28,000 bushels—southern white corn, 32a324; southern yellow corn, 33a334; Oats steady—No. 2 white, 235a25; No. 2 mixed, 23a234; taccipts, 11.438 bushels; exports, none; stock, 190.940; bushels. Rye firm—No. 2 nearby, 3342; No. 2 western, 39 sales—exports, none; stock, 90,479 bishels. Hay steady—choice timothy, \$13.55a314.00a; [Grain freights rather getet, parcel room firmly held—steam to Liverpool per bushel, 3d, July, Cork for orders per quarter, 2s.6d, a28.74d, July, 24;104,da3s. August. Sugar steady, unchanged. Butter firm, unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

Government Bonds Quotations reported by Corson & Macart-Bid. A

2 per cents, registered 1 96%
4 per cents, coupon of 1907 112%
4 per cents, registered of 1907 111%
4 per cents, registered of 1925 125%
5 per cents, registered of 1925 125%
5 per cents, registered of 1924 114%
5 per cents, registered of 194 114%
Currency 6 per cents of 1898 101%
Currency 6 per cents of 1899 104%

Grain and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1427 F st., members New York exchange, correspondents Messrs.

MR. THURSTON PROTESTED RETALIATORY DUTIES PROMOTED, AND REDUCED FINANCE AND TRADE

Stock Market Was Dull With an Undertone of Strength.

ST. PAUL LEADS THE ADVANCE

Coal Carriers Affected by Threatened Miners' Strike.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, July 2.- The influence of Monday's holiday was superior to all other considerations in today's stock market. Prices opened around last night's closing parity, and fluctuated within a fractional radius of the initial sale.

Dullness, with an encouraging undertone of strength, briefly describes the day's mar-

London was inclined to realize moderately on recent purchases, but the sales for foreign account attracted little attention. Washington advices predicting a tax on security operations attracted considerable attention both on the floor and among the officials of the exchange. The proposal to increase the revenues of the government by this means was a surprise to all interested. The amount of the tax was a matter of small concern by comparison with the evils of such a precedent. Later advices were a trifle more satisfactory on this point, notwithstanding a probable incorporation of such a clause in the pending bill.

The prospect of extensive strikes in the soft coal region was discouraging to an extent, but the hope is almost general that an early settlement of differences will be arranged.

The most prominent gold exporting houses report an absence of necessity for gold shipments tomorrow. The margin of profit, in the present condition of the forriem exchange market, is too small to attract any considerable outflow.

The efforts to emphasize the significance of the shipments already made have fallen far short of their purpose, as prevailing

prices show. The movement has at no time reflected any adverse trade balance, but has been conducted on the lines of transactions in less valuable commodities. The movement will terminate the moment

the profit disappears.

The buying of St. Paul by brokers frequently representing Vanderbilt inter-ests was a factor of considerable import-ance during the morning hour. Transacance during the morning hour. Transactions aggregating 25,000 shares were credited to the interest mentioned. The result of these purchases was to make the stock a leader of the market and to restore its parity with Burlington. During a greater part of the day the figures were identical in each

a greater part of the day the figures were identical in each.

This advance in St. Paul during a neglected period in Burlington is taken to indicate a satisfactory wheat condition and a doubtful condition for corn.

Hot weather in the west and improved prospects for corn would properly force.

prospects for corn would promptly force a destruction of the present parity in the price of these properties.

The net earnings of St. Paul are expected to exceed any of its previous records for the final week in June. It is stated, on good authority, that the stock will be put back to a 5 per cent basis in the fall if present indications are not disappointing. Sugar was marked up under the influence of the covering inspired by the announce-ment that no anti-trust legislation would be enacted at this session of Congress.
Chicago Gas again reflected realizing sales, but was well sustained around 94 by inside buving. The net result of the day's trading was somewhat irregular, but in no instance sig-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New

1	American Spirits, pfd	30	30	29%	291/
	American Sugar	127	128%	127	127%
1	American Sugar, pfd	108	108	10734	107%
ı	American Tobacco	7736	7736	76%	77
9	American Cotton Oil				
7	Atchison	12%	19%	125	12%
i	Baltimore & Onio				
3	Bay State Gas	11%	12%	1134	11%
ì	Canada Southern				
	Canada Pacific			••••	
i	Chesapeake & Ohio	17%	17%	1736	1717
7					1736
7	C., C. C. & St. Louis	24%	24%	24%	24%
	Chicago, B. & Q	84	84%	83%	83%
d	Chicago&Northwestern.	117	117%	117	11734
H	Chicago Gas	9416	95	93%	95%
1	C. M. & St. Paul	8314	84	8314	83%
Ì	C. M. & St. Paul, pfd	159%	139%	139%	189%
Ì	Chicago, R.I. & Pacific	74%	75	7434	74%
d	Chicago, St. Paul, M.&O	64%	641	64%	64
	Consolidated Gas				
ł	Del . Lack. & W	153	:58	1571	158
Ŋ	Delaware & Hudson	110%	110%	11036	110%
ij	Den. & Rio Grande, pfd.	48%	48%	43%	43%
1	Erle				
d	General Electric	3434	3416	33%	38%
1	Illinois Central				
	Lake Whore			*****	*****
i	Lake Shore	*****	*****	*****	*****
	Louisville & Nashville	511	5116	51	5114
	Metropolitan Traction	109	109%	109	109%
Ì	Mahattan Elevated	83	9216	91%	921
i	Michigan Central	*****	*****		*****
3	Missouri Pacific	19%	19%	19%	19%
9	National Lead Co	80%	30%	30	80
ì	National Lead Co., pfd	*****			
ł	New Jersey Central	8514	86	85	85
d	New York Central	103	10214	102	10234
ij	Northern Pacific				
g	Northern Pacific, pfd	40%	40%	4034	40%
J	Ont. & Western	14%	15%	14%	1514
9	Pacific Mail	29%	301	29%	90
ij	Phila. & Reading	22%	23	224	2254
j	Pullman P. C. Co	1681	1681	168%	1683
ij	Southern Ry., pfd	29%	293	291	29%
j	Phila. Traction	1000		/-	10000000
d	Texas Pacific	10%	10%	10%	1016
i	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24%			
j	Union Pacific	6%	24%	2434	24%
j			6%	6%	6%
ı	U.S. Leather, pfd	60	61	60	60%
j	Wabash, pfd	15	16	14%	15
ı	Western Union Tel	84%	85	84%	84%
ı	Silver	*****	*****	****	*****
ı	Laclede Gas	23%	24%	23%	24%
1					

Sales-regular call-12 o'clock in Capital Traction, 45 at 54%. American Graphophone, preferred, 40 at 10%; 10 at 10%. Pneumatic Gm Carriage, 100 at 45 cents.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 103 bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 112 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 113½ bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 114½ bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 111 bid. 113 asked. currency, 114½ bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 111 bid, 113 asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 116 bid. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 113 bid. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 113 bid. Metropolitan Railroad certificates of indebtedness, A, 110 bid. Metropolitan Railroad certificates of indebtedness, B, 108½ bid. Eckington Railroad 6s, 80 bid. Columbia Railroad 6s, 115 bid, 120 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 110 bid. U. S. Electric Light d-benture imp., 100 bid, 106 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 102 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F, and A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, A, and O., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, A, and O., 100 bid. Washington Market Company ist 6s, 106 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 106 bid. Washington, 255 bid. 300 asked. Bank of the Republic, 1200 bid. 230 asked. Bank of the Republic, 1200 bid. 230 asked. Metropolitan, 270 bid. 305 asked. Farmers and Mechanics, 175 bid. 200 asked. Second, 132 bid. Citizens, 125 bid. Columbia, 126 bid. Capital, 116½ bid. West End, 103 bid, 108 asked.

Washington Stock Exchange.

and Trust, '119½ bid, 122 asked. American Security and Trust, '141½ bid. Washington Safe Deposit, 54 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction Company, 54½ bid, 55 asked. Metropolitan, 114 bid. Columbia, 56 bid. Belt, 20 asked. Eckington, 20 asked. Georgetown and Tennallytown, 30 asked. Georgetown and Tennallytown, 30 asked. Georgetown Gas, 42 bid. U. S. Electric Light, 92½ bid, 94 asked.

S. Electric Light, 92½ bid, 94 asked.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 30 bid, 40 asked. Franklin, 38 bid. Metropolitan, 68 bid. Corcoran, 55 bid. Potomac, 67 bid. Arlington, 135 bid. German-American, 185 bid. National Union, 10 bid, 14 asked. Columbia, 12 bid, 13 asked. Riggs, 7½ bid, 8½ asked. People's, 5½ bid, 5½ asked. Lincoin, 8½ bid. Commercial, 4½ bid, 5½ asked. Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 168 asked. Columbia Title, 5 bid, 6 asked.

Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 3 9bid, 50 asked. American Graphophone, 9½ bid, 8½ asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 41 bid, 46 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 115½ bid, 118 asked. Lanston Monotype, 13 bid, 194 asked. Washington Market, 10 bid. Great Palis Ice, 115 bid, 125 asked.

To Prevent Shipment of Game. Senator Teller today introduced a bill "The dependable store." | "The dependable store."

GOLDENBERG'S.

A great day in the boys' dept.

We are all ready for the rush tomorrow—the rush of 4th and 5th July clothing wanters. If we didn't say a word more today we would be busy. But we want to be very, very busy, and that's why we print the following values which you certainly must admit are unusually big.

We didn't start out to sell men's clothing, but limited it to the boys, but we've men's crash suits and men's thin coats, and we are certain that our values cannot be matched elsewhere,

135 dozen boys' shirt waists, 25c.

-made of good white cotton with linen collars and cuffs and laundered splendidly; sizes to fit 4 to 13-year-olds; such a waist usually sells for 50c.; tomorrow you're offered them for 25c. each.

Boys' white and colored lawn blouseshandsomely embroidered; the very same waists for which you pay 75c, and \$1 usually; sizes 2 to 9 years go for

150 boys' fine Galatea cloth suits for

48 cents.

boys from 3 to 8 years, having plain blue sination collars, and splendidly made the regular 75c. suit for a day-39 cents.

215 boys' 4 to 15-year all-wool thorough ly shrunk suits go on sale on two tables errow morning—the balance of sulta which have sold all season for \$4-for

\$1.98 There are not all sizes in each pattern opportunity to get a fine suit which the can wear all summer and up till late in the fall is a rare ope

Another lot of 65 dozen pairs of boys' simere and cheviot pants, sizes to fit 4 to 15-year-olds, which sold for \$1 to \$2, will be offered to you temorrow for

59c. pair.

Young men as young as 14 years and men who measure 42 inches about the waist, and all those between, will be ask-ed to take their choice tomorrow of a lot of linen crash suits, such as are being sold about town for \$3.50-cont, pants and

Boys' black aipaca coats, sizes to fit 13

59 cents.

Men's fige all-wool tricot coats; have no lining, which makes them very desirable for this hot weather—such as sell usually for \$4.50—will be offered tomorrow for

Coats and vests, in black of same material for \$3.48 instead of \$6, as is usual-

\$2.48 trimmed sailors, 25c.

choice of any trimmed or short-back sailor or any walking hat, and that includes fine Panamas, Milans, split straws, sennette and rough straws-which sold for as high as \$2.48-for 25c. each.

The special values we put in your way tomorrow offer you a splendid opportunity to get that skirt or suit which you're going to wear on the outing Sunday or Monday, and save a deal of money. Between the special purchases we've made and the sacrifice of profits on many lines, the values are really extraordinary.

dack and gray and dark tan crash suits some plain and others trimmed with white or fancy braid; skirts made with deep hems, and \$3, \$4 and \$5 values—to go for the day at

\$1.98.

Lot of white duck and pique suits-"Eton" and blazer styles; some have the deep sailor collars; in the lot are many fine double-breasted reefer suits, and also many richly trimmed Pique blazer suits. Your choice of the lot for a day for

skirts-equal in making and fit to the most expensive skirts; have deep hems and hang perfectly-to go at the same price-50 cents.

Lot of extra fine white pique skirts, have beavy ruffle and strap scams, trimmed with small pearl buttons, extra widin

Fine plain and handsome figured black

2 lots shirt waists==big values.

At 59 cents we have included handsome imported lawns, pretty batistes—all terms—the very best-made waists that you'll find on the market—such as sold up till now for \$1 and more.

At 98 cents—we have included the fine slik plaid and striped linen grenadines, with white linen detachable collars and colored detachable collars to match the waist. These are the very highest grade waists made—and include the novelties which are sold for \$5 and \$6.

It is easy enough to figure out the cause of this immense ribbon business. Consider the fact that odd styles and "job lots" are strictly tabooed by our ribbon buyer and that the very newest and most wanted effects and all the scarce colors are shown, and that there is not another house in this city who can buy for so little.

These are the reasons for its success. 2½-iech French Taffeta Ribbon-to go for a day at 12c. yard.

3½-inch moire antique taffeta ribbona quality which is never sold under 39c .-

Special 1-day values for men.

drawers, all sizes-to go for a day at 21 cents.

Men's linen cuffs, in all styles and sizes the regular 25c, cuff will go for a day at 12c. pair.

in checks, plaids and stripes our 1214c. grade for a day, 9c., 3 for 25c.

Men's "Faultless" night shirts; fancy colored embroidery silk front; finest qual ity muslin; extra well made; perfect fitting; sizes 14 to 1714, and the regular 60c grade-to go for a day at 49c. each.

Men's washable white India silk four-

in-hand scarfs, which have been 25c., will

9c., 3 for 25c.

Millier's fine 5c. tollet soap-to go fo

Some very special values for a day.

serted thumbs, which sell for no less than 25c. about town-for

121c. each. Figured and striped lawn wrappersmade of the very same material as you'll

One cent cake. -but not over three cakes to a single

Lyon's famous tooth powder-you know the regular price-will be offered for a day 14c. bottle. All of our fine 35c. and 40c. extracts,

all odors, will be put on sale for a day,

30c. oz. Oakley's Camelia Bouquet soap, equal to the finest Cashmere Bouquet—to go for a

GOLDENBERG'S.

prohibiting the shipment of wild game out of the states of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, contrary to the laws of those states.

15c. large cake.

\$1.98.

to 19 years—such as are sold regularly for 75c.—will be offered tomorrow for

\$2.48.

Tomorrow for a day we shall let you take your unrestricted

Wash skirts & suits for the "4th."

\$2.98. Lot of ledies' fine blazer suits of thoroughly shrunk linen and crash; some are handsomely trimmed with navy and white pique; others are plain, but all are tuilor-

Lot of ladies' white pique and white and check duck skirts; have deep hems and are 89 cents.

and deep bems-to go for a day at \$2.39.

hems and hang perfectly. Regular \$5, \$6 and \$7 values—to go for a day at bound and rustle lined; sold for as high as \$3.98. \$2.98.

We have made sweeping reductions in the shirt waist stock. And those same sweeping reductions make an opportunity which you surely will not resist tomorrow if you need a shirt waist for the outing. No last season's styles-no seconds, but all the very newest and best waists of such well-known makes as "Marquise"

and "Sunshine."

A ribbon feast for a day.

3-inch fine moire taffeta ribbon will go for a day at 19c. yard. 25c. yard.

Men's madras club ties and shield bows,

15c. pair. vests, neck run with silk ribbon; regular

25c. sort-for

find in our dollar wrapper; have tightfitting back and separate waists, lining and braid trimmed—to go for a day at 59c. each.

including bottle, at